



Imperialism Wrap-up

- Entrance task: Think and be ready to explain the following: The Great Rebellion was to India as the _____ was to China.
- Today: Imperialism wrap-up
- Homework: Review for quiz and DBQ tomorrow. Do online test

Look at this image?
What do you see?
Who/what is
represented?
What is the message
of this image?





Imperialism: the policy of imposing control over other peoples in a way that undermines their sovereignty and relinquishes their freedom to make political and economic decisions. The goals are primarily political and economic



Imperialism

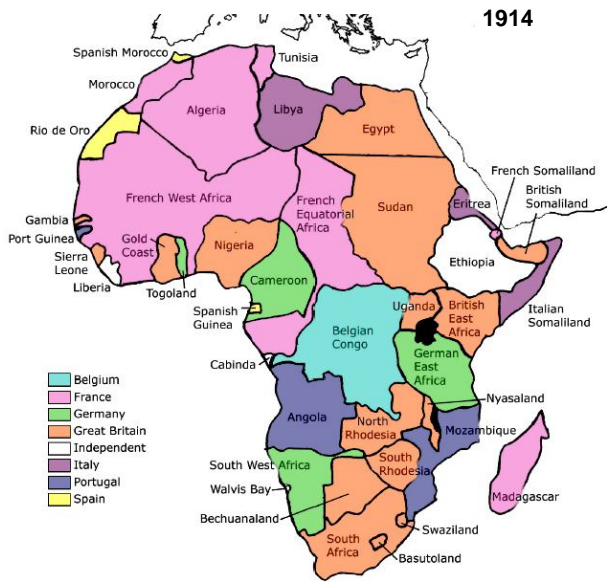
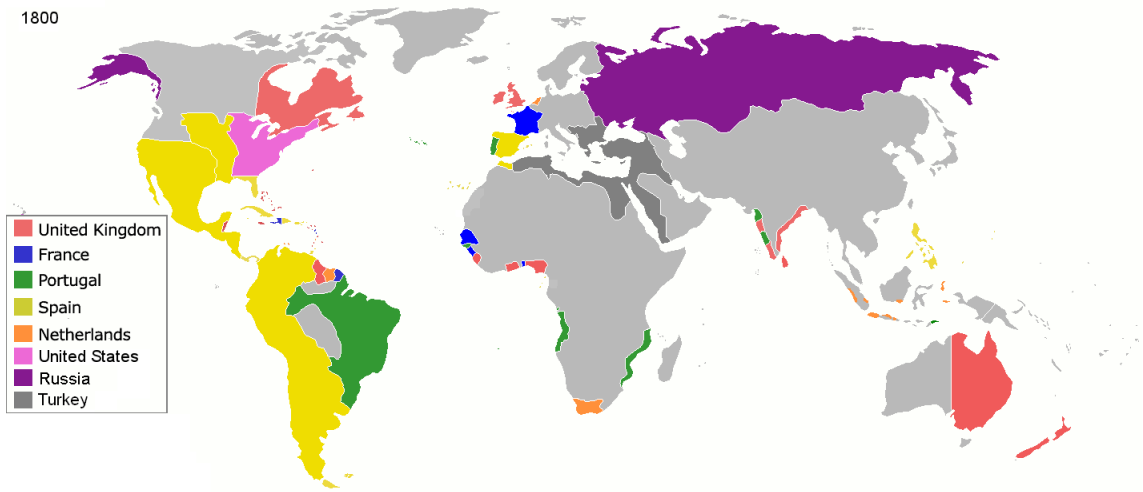
Who - Industrialized nations

What - Political, Social, Economic control

When - Late 1800s - 1914

Where - Non-industrialized lands
Africa, Asia, Latin America

Why - Raw materials, markets, national ambition, Social Darwinism, **geopolitics**



Key Imperialism issues in Africa



Suez Canal - 1869

Scramble for Africa - 1880s

Tensions - Fashoda, Morocco

Berlin Conference - 1884

Effective occupation

Boer Wars - 1899, 1910

Social Darwinism

White Man's Burden



Boer Wars - Dutch settlers (Afrikaners) in South African Republic verses British soldiers

1st Boer War - 1880-1881 - South Africa maintained its independence following the **Great Trek** of Dutch to the republics of Transvaal and the Orange Free State.



2nd Boer War - 1889-1902 -

Britain annexed Transvaal and Orange Free State into the Union of South Africa

- **Concentration camps** - horrible, more than 40,000 died of starvation, disease

- **Kruger Telegram** - From Germany to Boers, led Britain to seek out more allies, including Japan, France & Russia



Why South Africa?

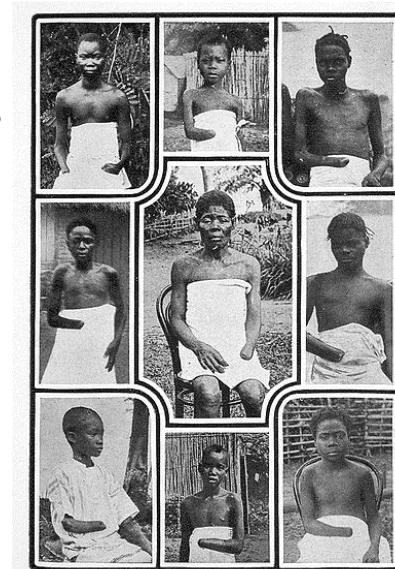
- * **Gold**
- * **Diamonds**
- * **Social Darwinism**
- * **Imperialism**



The Belgian Congo



King Leopold II ruled it as his private domain from 1885 through 1908 through a "charitable" organization - *Association Internationale Africaine* - but actually a humanitarian disaster



FROM PHOTOGRAPH, CONGO STATE

"The pictures get sneaked around everywhere," — *Page 40.*

The Belgian Congo

Henry Morton Stanley

- * financed by American & British newspapers to explore the Congo River basin
- * found David Livingstone in Tanzania (*funded by NY Herald*)
- * drafted hundreds of treaties to solidify Leopold's 'ownership' of the Congo



The Belgian Congo



Media coverage of the vast atrocities led the Belgian parliament to annex the Congo from Leopold II in 1908



5:17 Congo clip

**The British
East India
Company:
1600 - 1857**





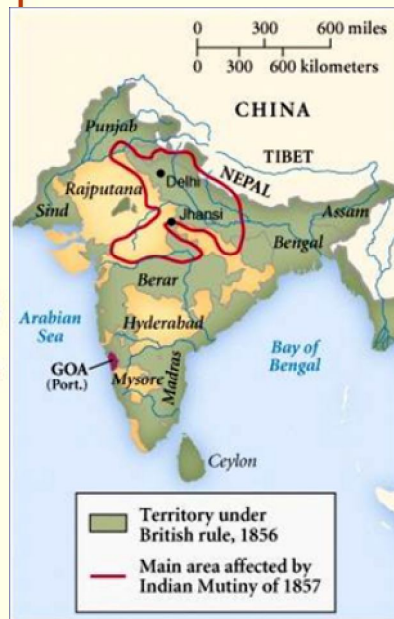
Sepoys, 1850s



The Sepoy Mutiny: 1857



Sepoy Mutiny, 1857



Execution of Sepoys: “The Devil’s Wind”



1877: Queen Victoria Becomes “Empress of India”



Queen Victoria in India



Bengal Medical Service, 1860





Lady Curzon, 1904

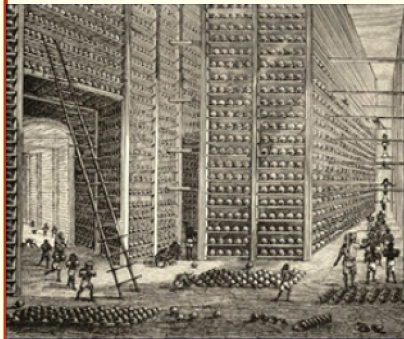


Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s

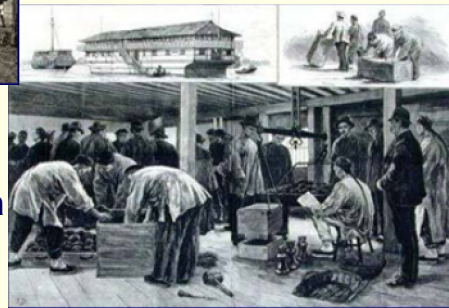




British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India



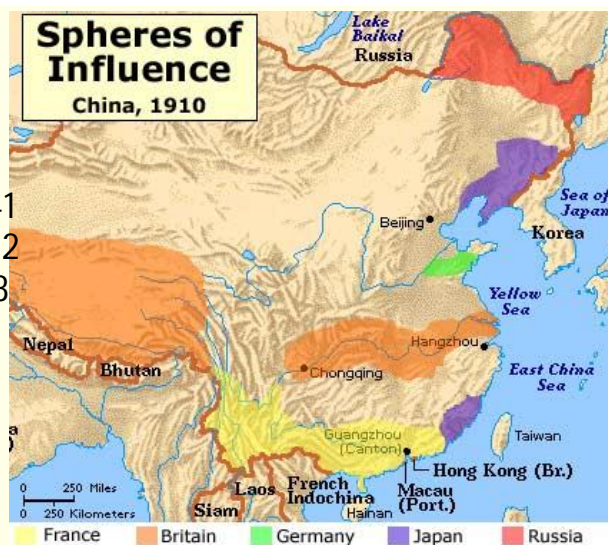
Selling Opium in China



CHINA

Middle Kingdom
Opium Wars - 1839-1841
Treaty of Nanking - 1842
Open Door policy - 1898
Extraterritorial rights
Boxer Rebellion - 1900
Spheres of influence
Unequal treaties

JAPAN





Positive

- * Medical advances
- * Built roads, bridges, railroads, schools
- * Improved communication
- * Ended tribal wars

Negative

- * Oblivious to native culture
- * Forced labor of natives, often brutal
- * Provided little/no experience for future self-govt
- * Exploited resources
- * Created a reliance on cash crops, hindered eco. dev.



